

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT TOULON.

AUSTRIA'S LONG STEP TOWARD UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—THE STRIKE OF THE COAL MINERS—THE PARNELL DEMONSTRATION—MR. REDMOND'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—LORD ELGIN—PRINCE BISMARCK—THE VALKYRIE—MR. HOWE—ELLS—THE SENATE DEADLOCK.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright, 1893, By The Tribune Association.

London, Oct. 14.—Again it happens that, with one exception, the events most interesting to Englishmen are occurring elsewhere than in England, and that English eyes have been turned away from home most of the week. I rather imagine that as many have been fixed on the Vigilant and Valkyrie in American waters as on the singular figure of that South African savage who is at this moment making war on the Queen. The central point of European interest is Toulon, and the Russian fleet there present, but the great body of the English people are slow to detect the significance of such a spectacle, or slow to care about it. They rather grin as they hear of the French and Russian grown men embracing each other.

If the English press takes a serious view of the incident, as it must, the seriousness is not widespread. That will come later. The French Government seems to have tried honestly to keep within prudent and manageable limits the general enthusiasm over the visit of the Russian fleet, and has succeeded fairly well. What has thus far been said and done need give umbrage to none. Germany and the rest of Europe will probably consider this moderation the more dangerous, because it denotes the solidity of the understanding between France and Russia. France no longer feels alone, and therefore no longer feels sore, or finds it impossible to repress her irritation or her passion for revenge. There are spurts of ill-temper in some of her papers, but the general tone is quiet. More could not be asked. If an alliance between France and Russia bodes no good to the peace of Europe, those two powers are nevertheless within their rights, and Europe must take its chance. So must England, in the Mediterranean.

Possibly the English care more about Count Taaffe's sudden plunge into democracy, for democracies are fraternal, and the English democracy is just beginning to feel its strength and to realize that the democratic principle is of wide if not of universal application. It is hardly twenty years since Austria had a constitution. She has eight millions and under two million voters, and if Count Taaffe's bill becomes a law she will have four million. That is not universal suffrage, but a long step toward it. The German Liberals are furious, for they see in it the doom of German ascendancy in Austria.

Count Taaffe's motive is supposed to be the construction of a stable majority, majorities in Austria being thus far considerably more unstable than water. What the Emperor's motive may be is harder to divine. The next news was that the bill would not at present be passed.

The action of the Democracy in the United States Senate attracts English attention, and the English meditate a little on Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that after all England is more truly democratic than America—a matter on which much may be said. They cast a glance at moments on the lonely figure of Friedrichsruh, reflecting, or omitting to reflect, that he is the author of universal suffrage in Germany. Whether the news that their Mahometan and Hindoo fellow-subjects in India have a new ruler much interests them, may be doubted. India appeals to the English imagination, and generally appeals in vain. They want all they have for home use.

There is a great demand upon it in behalf of the miners on strike, who, on the one hand, are alleged to be starving, and on the other to be buying pianos. The end of the strike is not yet, though the London organ of the miners has been announcing it day by day, and to-day heralds in large type the miners' "march to victory." The march is at any rate not very rapid. Belgium has marched in the other direction, and the colliers who had gone out have gone in, so that once more the attempt at simultaneous international anarchy has proved a failure. The French miners in the north are still out, but the strike is not spreading.

There have been conferences on this and on many other subjects in England. It has been a week of conferences, congresses and congressional union. The law of nations has been discussed at the Guildhall by an eminent German professor, and the law of England at Manchester by the Incorporated Law Society, a body which is perhaps most deeply interested in maintaining the privileges and even the perquisites—and of course the profits—of the legal profession. Oxford, with Cambridge to help, has been discussing secondary education, of which some people still think there is too much. The object of this particular conference, however, was not to suppress or to diminish good teaching, but to consider how it could be made better and more general; a problem which in this country is made difficult by religious differences.

Royalty, which seldom allows itself to be long forgotten, appeared in London in the person of the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York, who opened the new art galleries and reading-rooms in Camberwell, given by Mr. Passmore Edwards, one of the most liberal of mankind. He is always giving something. Then the Duke and Duchess journeyed to that still more remote part of the metropolis known as Poplar, and there, with the help of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor and other great personages, the young bride and bridegroom opened the new buildings for the Seamen's Missions, which Lord Brassey has erected. Such are the uses of royalty.

The death list of the week includes Mr. Madox Brown, once eminent in the pre-Raphaelite school, and Sir William—better known as Dr. William—Smith, the eminent compiler of dictionaries and school books, eminent also as Editor of "The Quarterly Review." He had abilities of his own and an unrivalled skill in using the abilities of others.

The political interest of the week, such as it is, centres in Mr. Redmond and his little Parnellite band; little in the House of Commons, but not little in Ireland, and largest of all in Irish America. What brought them to the front was primarily a memorial celebration in honor of Parnell. There was on Sunday in Dublin a procession to Glasnevin Cemetery, where the late leader of the Irish Nationalists lies buried. There were delegations from various parts of Ireland, including Cork, Kilkenny and Waterford. There were societies, trade organizations and league delegates; the state carriages of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, with the acting Lord Mayor inside one of them, and many provincial mayors and municipal representatives. These and many more, in company with the Parnellite Members of Parliament, marched to Glasnevin in a pro-

cession which took over an hour in passing, laid flowers and wreaths on Parnell's tomb, and then dispersed. It is remarkable that the demonstration was much longer than that of last year, and the streets were thronged with the multitudes who gathered to pay homage to Parnell's memory.

Next evening there was a mass-meeting in the Rotunda, Mr. Redmond presiding. He plunged at once into the politics of to-day, saying they had assembled to consider the situation, which, in his judgment, was one of deadly peril to the Home Rule cause. He thought Home Rule had within the last two years undergone a "fatal change," and it has now been hung up by the Liberal party, and hung up indefinitely. Next will no longer block the way; and when she ceases to block the way, the lesson of Parnell's life and policy is unlearned. The necessity which alone extorts Home Rule from England will have ceased. The Lords will have their way. The bill is dead, and the next bill to be a compromise. If the Irish submit to that, they are fools or slaves. For his part, he refused to submit. He would never accept a less bill, nor Mr. Gladstone's bill itself, as anything but an instalment of Ireland's claims. They were asked to become the silent and obedient followers of Mr. Gladstone in English legislation next year. They would not. If it was to be an English session, the Irish would stay at home. Where, then, would be Mr. Gladstone's majority?

The importance of this declaration of independence is considerable. True, Mr. Redmond commands only nine votes in the House; but he is in a position to put great pressure upon the whole of the Nationalist party. There are anti-Parnellites in whose districts the priests are by no means all-powerful. There is a great force of public opinion in Ireland, which is extreme. The votes of the extreme sections, though scattered, must be considered. It is safe for no section to be much less violent than the most violent, and for no body of Irish politicians to acquiesce in the policy of an English leader who avows his purpose to postpone Irish to English claims. Such is Mr. Redmond's calculation, and if it be accurate, his revolt promises to be formidable indeed.

Lord Elgin's appointment to the Viceroyalty of India is at best but a makeshift. He is the son of his father, who had some eminence, and with all his own fame to make. He has heretofore held no office of importance, discharged no public duty and created no reputation, public or private, except that of a man who leads a blameless life. Then, all at once, he is pitched into a post where he has to govern two hundred millions of people, and this at a very critical moment in their history. The excuse for such a nomination is that none of the capable men would go, or none of the right party. The native press seems disposed to hail Lord Elgin as a second Lord Ripon. I do not think he is that, or that he will be allowed to embark upon a policy so pregnant with disaster to English rule in India, and to India herself, as that with which Lord Ripon's name is identified. But nobody really knows.

The return of Prince Bismarck to Friedrichsruh, his daily drives, and the return of Dr. Schweigenitz to Berlin, have put an end to last week's rumors of immediate danger. Nothing, however, ends, or probably will ever end, German comments upon the relations between the Prince and the Emperor. The great German nation is still largely in a state of political childhood. There are vast numbers of grown men, the whole Imperialist party, indeed, who think and say that because the Emperor has sent a civil telegram to Prince Bismarck on his illness, Prince Bismarck's mouth is, or ought to be, closed, and he ought no longer to criticize the conduct of public affairs, nor to have an opinion of his own. If it differs from the Emperor's or Count von Caprivi's. The most influential journal in all Germany, the most influential in the world, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has taken this view, and, of course, the journals devoted to Prince Bismarck combat it, and so the fruitless wrangle goes on.

The Sheffield conference found no solution of the coal problem. Neither owners nor miners were willing to accept the four mayors' proposals, and the deadlock continues. The owners are willing, apparently, to accept 15 instead of 25 per cent reduction, but the miners are unwilling. The owners have only to hold together to win, for, though much is said of reopened pits and miners returning to work, the truth is that but 60,000 out of 270,000 miners have been taken back. The prices of coal are falling rapidly, and falling prices will induce the owners to insist on some reduction of wages.

The final victory of the Vigilant is accepted in Britain with sobriety. The first gave rise to irritation, which diminished with the second, and has now pretty much disappeared, the closeness of the last race bringing comfort to the English breast. There is consolation, also, in the reiterated remarks that the Valkyrie is a seaboat and the Vigilant only a racing machine; and more in the discovery that the Valkyrie has not been racing in her English trim; and most of all in the Valkyrie's good seamanship. On the whole, our cousins take their defeat very well, deep as is the chagrin in yachting circles, and to some extent elsewhere.

Mr. Howell's opinions on the business of literature, as expressed in "Sermon's" excite some notice here, and give rise to some comment, which is almost entirely critical and hostile, and is not contemptuous. Even the Socialist organs think his Socialism not according to knowledge. The more rational of them have never sanctioned the novelist's view that society is bound to provide everybody with work and warrant him a living. They regard Mr. Howell as an amiable amateur in such matters. He mistakes kindly impulses for reasoned opinions. They laugh at his theory that nobody ought to live by an art. They point out that, by his own admission, the conditions under which his Utopia might come to pass are impossible, and are therefore outside the pale of useful discussion.

Nor do the English, or the best of them, accept Mr. Howell's account of the evil state of literature and of literary production in America. No English critic of repute that I know of has felt called upon to announce to the world, as Mr. Howell does, that a successful American book is and must be vulgar in sentiment, crude in taste, and promise impropriety in incident. Were none of Mr. Howell's books successful? Is this a true description of them, or of the work of any good and prosperous American writer, even though he lives by his country's service? Mr. Howell has done his country a service among the best English by drawing a picture of her literature which they know to be a caricature; but there are, unhappily, in England as elsewhere, many who are not the best, but who are in a position to be heard, and who eagerly cite Mr. Howell as State's evidence to the degradation of his own country.

The performances of the Silver Ring in the Senate are having a considerable effect on English public opinion. One effect is to strengthen the Conservative argument for the continued existence of the House of Lords. Never has existence of the House of Lords been so strongly urged as it is now. The Englishman says, very

naturally, if an elective body behave thus, why not stick to our hereditary chamber? If he does not think that, he finds in the obstinacy of the Senate an argument against all second chambers. The Senate was once the most dignified and honorable of all. What has it stooped to now?

These are not the views of bankers only, or only of men of business interested in a stable currency. They are the views of political observers. It is seen that in the first republic of the world the principle on which alone a republic can government can rest is denied. The right of the majority to govern is denied. The minority—and what a minority!—governs. It is seen, also, that in the Senate, as in the British House of Commons, those honorable traditions of public life which made entire freedom of debate possible exist no longer. If the Senate is to be a co-ordinate and efficient legislative body, its rules must be amended and the closure introduced. In these and other ways do the obstructing Senators discredit their own country and their own form of government. They make first themselves and then their country ridiculous. If not odious, Mr. Allen's fifteen-hour speech, says the leading journal of Europe, may be compared to the achievement of Blonkin, or of the fasting-man. To that point has the United States Senate sunk. G. W. S.

ENTHUSIASM AT TOULON.

GIFTS AND COURTESIES SHOWED UPON THE RUSSIAN VISITORS.

THRONGS OF SIGHTSEERS INSPECT THE CAZAR'S SQUADRON—ADMIRAL BOISSOUY'S BANQUET TO THE RUSSIAN AND FRENCH OFFICERS—A VENETIAN FETE AND A BALL.

Toulon, Oct. 14.—Until 9 o'clock this morning the weather appeared to diminish the manifestations of popular enthusiasm attending the visit to this port of the Russian fleet of warships. The air was damp and rain was threatening, but at about 9 o'clock the clouds began to clear away and the sun was soon shining brightly. The streets became crowded again, and everywhere the enthusiasm of the people began to find expression. At an early hour hundreds of crowded craft filled the harbor and carried pleasure-seekers to and around the Russian ships. The owners of the boats charged unusual sums for the trip, but so anxious were the crowd to see the war vessels that the prices demanded were paid almost without question.

Admiral Avelan, the commander of the Russian squadron, expressed himself as delighted with the reception given to him and his officers yesterday. He was much pleased by the enthusiasm everywhere shown. He had never, he said, witnessed such a warm and hearty welcome. He rejoiced that he was able to accept the invitation to visit Paris which had been extended to him.

The Mayor of Toulon, the Prefect and the Senators and Deputies from the Department of Var paid an official visit to-day to the Emperor Nicholas I. The flagships of the Russian fleet, where they were enthusiastically received. Delegates from Besancon, the capital of the Department of Doubs, presented to the Russian sailors gold and silver watches as souvenirs of their visit to French waters. The sailors are having as good a time on board their ships as their officers.

Almost all the officials and delegates who visited Admiral Avelan to-day left presents for the Russians. By evening these presents, piled on the floor of the cabin, reached fairly to the ceiling.

M. Humbert, President of the Paris Municipal Council, formally invited the Admiral to visit the capital, promising him such a reception as befitted the allies, friends and brothers of Frenchmen. In reply Admiral Avelan thanked M. Humbert, adding: "Every step we take in France is followed by Russia."

The Prefect of Marseilles invited Admiral Avelan to visit that port, and the Admiral promised to ask his Government's permission to accept the invitation.

Admiral Avelan attended in the afternoon the fete of 146 gymnastic societies, whose 1,400 young athletes represented every corner of France. Afterward, in the presence of civil, military and naval officials, a delegation from Rheims presented a handsome souvenir from their city to the Admiral, who expressed his thanks briefly.

Admiral Boissouy gave a banquet to the Russian and French officers this evening aboard the warship *Formidable*. An immense sailcloth tent was erected on the rear deck, and under it, canopied with flags of the two nations, was spread the horseshoe table. The sides of the big tent were draped with tapestry, bearing designs of marine symbols. The racing flowers were crowded along the table. As Admiral Avelan boarded the *Formidable*, the band began the national hymn. Admiral Boissouy gave a signal, and the guests and hulk of the whole fleet floated forth with a flood of electric lights.

The Venetian fete in the harbor began at 8 o'clock. Thousands of small craft decorated with multi-colored lanterns moved about incessantly. The quays overlooking the water were packed with people.

The firing of cannon announced the opening of the ball given by the French to the Russian officers, the expenses being defrayed by the contribution of one day's pay by every French officer. The decorations of the Arsenal grounds, where the ball was given, were decidedly artistic.

The authorities of various provincial towns have sent beautifully illuminated addresses to Admiral Avelan. The ascent of a great balloon, named the Admiral Avelan, attracted much attention.

It is a noteworthy fact that none of the Russian sailors has as yet been allowed liberty to visit the shore. Admiral Avelan is evidently anxious that they shall not mix in the remarkable affairs of the city, and the Russian authorities are anxious to avoid any such demonstration which might be considered provocative.

WHY THE CAZAREWITZ DOES NOT VISIT PARIS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The "Official Messenger" says that the object of the Czarewitsch's last visit to Berlin, Vienna and London was to cultivate friendly relations with the Governments at those cities. He has not gone to Paris, adds the "Messenger," because the Czarewitsch wishes to avoid any excessive demonstration which might be considered provocative.

YALE AND WELLESLEY CRITICIZED.

New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 14 (Special).—At this morning's session of the convention of New-England colleges and preparatory schools at Yale, William F. Bradbury, of Boston, chairman of the executive committee, severely scored two colleges for declining to harmonize with other New-England colleges in certain requirements for admission. Yale was rebuked for refusing to make her English admission requirements correspond to those of other colleges, and Wellesley was sharply criticized for maintaining a unique standard for admission requirements in Greek. Professor Bradbury asserted that the work of the commission for revising admission requirements has been much retarded by the reluctance of the institutions named to acquiesce in the final recommendations of the commission.

Professor Wendell, of Harvard, delivered the address of the morning, on "English in Preparatory Schools." All the leading officers chosen for next year are Massachusetts instructors. They are: President, John Tetlow, of Boston; vice-presidents, L. Clark Seelye, president of Smith College, and C. P. Bancroft, of Phillips Andover Academy; secretary, H. G. Hillings, of New Bedford; chairman of the executive committee, Helen A. Shaffer, president of Wellesley. The convention adjourned this noon.

IN THE TRACK OF THE STORM.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE GALE.

REPORTS OF MUCH DAMAGE FROM MANY PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE HURRICANE LASHES THE WATERS AND SWEEPS OVER THE LAND—POSSIBLE DESTRUCTION ON THE OCEAN—FURY OF THE WAVES IN NEARBY HARBORS—TEMPEST-TOSSED CRAFT.

The third manifestation this season of the pernicious activity of the West Indian hurricane periphery reached New-York late Friday night and passed away to the west early yesterday morning. It moved much more swiftly than either of its two predecessors. On Friday morning it was far to the south, only its extreme northern edge lapping over New-York and its neighborhood. That night it burst in all its fury on this city, and was centred there. Then it took another turn to the northeast, and last night was passing down the St. Lawrence River, bound for the Atlantic Ocean once more. The damage it did in its erratic course was great; how great cannot be told yet. In this city, signs were blown down, chimneys overturned, trees uprooted and windows smashed. On the Bay, dozens of yachts and small boats dragged their anchors, and were driven ashore or drifted off and were utterly lost to view. From the surrounding country reports were coming in all day yesterday telling of wrecked houses, broken trees and scattered flocks. From more distant places news was sparse. Everywhere telegraph and telephone wires had been blown down and temporarily retired from service.

NO TIDINGS FROM THE VASTY DEEP.

From the ocean no reports of serious damage have yet arrived. To-day or to-morrow there will probably be news of a more or less distressing character. Many deep-water ships and steamers and a lot of fishing vessels and clambots were exposed to the full force of the storm, and must have suffered severely. Probably the general ocean loss will prove to be less than that from either of the August hurricanes, as the track followed by the centre of the present storm from Florida north was by land rather than by sea.

VELOCITY OF THE DRIVING WIND.

The maximum velocity reached by the wind anywhere near New-York seems to have been attained at Sandy Hook, where the southeast scale was sixty-four miles an hour at 10 o'clock Friday night. In the city itself forty-eight miles were registered. After midnight the wind decreased fitfully to about forty miles, settling down to a steady speed of thirty miles at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The barometer in New-York fell as low as 29.5 inches, the lowest reported, except at Buffalo, where it was only 29.9. The wind there was blowing forty-eight miles an hour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. At Boston its speed was thirty-six, and at Cleveland twenty-four. The radius of the storm was probably about 150 miles. The rainfall was greatest at the centre of the disturbance. At Cleveland it was 1.52 inches, at Detroit 1.15, and in New-York .69. Most of New-York's downpour came in one quick rush of nearly solid water. Strangely enough, the storm was preceded by a considerable rise in temperature. At midnight Friday the thermometer stood at 72 degrees, having risen 14 degrees in twenty-four hours, but by 11 o'clock yesterday morning it had fallen to 68, and the storm was over.

ALMOST SWIFT OUT TO SEA.

THE VIGILANT'S CREW RECEIVED A COUPLE OF SEA-DRENCHED WAYLAINERS.

A Tribune reporter started, just before the storm broke on Friday night, for the Atlantic Yacht Club, to visit the Vigilant and Valkyrie and learn the views of their officers on the race. The wind was already high, but under the lee of the bridge it did not make itself seriously felt, and a boatman was persuaded to attempt the trip. As soon as the small boat got beyond the limit of the long pier the wind caught it, and hurried it down the bay, straight toward the Vigilant. Soon her white hull and tall mast loomed up through the darkness, and a landing was made under the lee of her starboard quarter. None of the officers were on board, Captain Hansen and Mate Gunderson having left the boatswain in charge and gone ashore to celebrate the yacht's victory.

The reporter climbed back into the boat. "I would not have been surprised," said the boatman, "if you had not been asked."

"Why not?" was asked.

"No answer was needed. During the few minutes spent on board, the wind and sea had risen with startling rapidity, and as the boat slipped away from the yacht a wave caught it up and carried it like a cork to leeward. Quick as lightning it was set adrift and the boatman strove to pull back to land. In a furious gale the wind rose higher and higher, and the cross seas spun the boat around again and again, breaking now on one side, now on the other. Then down came the rain, not in single drops, but by bucketfuls. Beneath, the outgoing tide dragged furiously at the boat's bows."

After twenty minutes' hard pulling the boatman paused with a gesture of despair. The boat was half full of water, its occupants were drenched, and still it had moved less than 200 feet from the Vigilant.

"We must go back on board," said the oarsman. "I can't reach shore and we may be carried down the bay, and out to sea."

After a hard struggle the yacht was reached, and both men struggled on board. Just in time, for a moment later there came an even stronger burst of wind, forcing those on the yacht's quarter-deck to force the boom to keep themselves from being blown overboard. No one could have stood there were not some support.

"She's dragging," exclaimed one of the men, as a tremor ran through the yacht, and she seemed to yield before the wind. Several times she dragged her anchor for a short distance, and then chain was veered until the cup-winner held fast in the teeth of tide and wind. Evidently, the vessel seemed as steady as a house, and her unwilling guests were made comfortable there.

But one opinion of the race prevailed on board. "We won," said all, "but it was by pure luck. If the Valkyrie's spinnakers had not split, we should have lost. When we saw the Valkyrie at about 100 feet, we beat her to windward, every one on board was simply thunderstruck. We could hardly believe our eyes."

After midnight the storm began to go down, and at 2 o'clock a large boat came off from the landing stage, and the boatman and the boatswain were moved to a safer anchorage.

HAVOC AMONG WELL-KNOWN YACHTS.

NANY DRAG THEIR ANCHORS—OTHERS AIRE SWEEP ASHORE.

Many of the yachts which were drawn out in such large numbers by the cup races, as well as others that had never left their supposedly safe anchorages, suffered severely by Friday night's storm. The worst accident so far reported is the Jersey City Yacht Club. It was driven ashore at Communipaw, and received severe damages, the exact extent of which is not yet known.

William K. Vanderbilt's yacht *Valiant* was lying off the Staten Island Yacht Club's landing at Stapleton, when it was driven ashore, and the vessel seemed to be in a perilous position. Captain Morrison finally got up steam on her, and moved to a safer anchorage.

At New-Rochelle, the yacht *Helvetia* was driven close to shore, and was reported sunk. This rumor turned out to be incorrect, but she received much damage. The *Merlin*, owned by Dr. Cramm, went ashore on Goat Island. At Pelham Bay, several bathhouses were damaged, and that owned by J. W.

Continued on Third Page.

STIFLED IN THEIR CELLS.

INMATES OF A PRISON LOCKED IN WHILE THE BUILDING BURNED.

LEFT TO SUFFOCATE BY THEIR KEEPERS—TAKEN UNCONSCIOUS TO HOSPITALS—BALTIMORE.

LEFT IN DARKNESS BY A FIRE.

Baltimore, Oct. 14.—The combined terrors of tempest and flood and fire came to Baltimore last night. This morning broke clear, but the sun shone on fire and flood ruins representing \$200,000, while men lie in the hospital who had inhaled smoke until they despaired of rescue, and sank down to die of suffocation. Some of them are now dead. The fire started in the electric light plant of the Brush Company about 10 o'clock last night. It was caused by the crossing of electric light wires. Soon the extensive plant was in flames, and no effort could save it from complete ruin. The wind blew a gale, and showers of sparks were carried great distances. Rain had, however, been falling in torrents for hours, and the drenched condition of everything out of doors helped the firemen in their efforts to confine the conflagration to the block bounded by Madison, Monument, Constitution and Graves sts.

Suddenly the cry went up that the city jail and the Maryland Penitentiary buildings, fronting on Madison-st., half a block away, were on fire. The sparks carried by the raging gale had ignited the eaves and found their way down the ventilating shafts of the south wing of the city jail, a four-story structure. In the jail hundreds of prisoners were confined, while across a yard the Maryland Penitentiary had locked in its cells some 600 convicts. There was an uproar among the prisoners in the jail. Smoke was filling the corridors, and the guards, satisfied that the flames would soon be extinguished, examined the locks to see that no prisoner could escape and then went out in the air. Fear turned into mad panic as the smoke thickened, and the confined men shrieked, cursed and prayed as the thin tongues of flame crept along the sills into the windows of their cells. They beat their heads and tore their clothes in an agony of terror. One man was later carried out with a fractured skull.

Meantime the guards carrying the keys which would have liberated the men from the horrible smoke and firetrap had realized that the danger was great. They attempted to return to the upper tiers of the south wing and liberate their charges, but were driven back by the impenetrable smoke. The firemen, urged on by the shrieks of the tortured, as well as by the cheers of the multitude below, staggered through the corridors, smashing lock after lock and releasing the occupants of the cells. Many of the prisoners were found unconscious; others in their mad haste to escape jumped from the upper tiers to the floor below. Charles Dunn, colored, was fatally injured in this way, and died this morning. It was more than two hours after the jail took fire before the last unconscious victim was carried out. The patrol-wagons and ambulances conveyed thirty of the more seriously injured to the nearby hospitals. The other prisoners were treated, and confined in the north wing of the jail, or removed to the penitentiary.

Seventy-eight women were in another wing of the jail. Great excitement prevailed there, but Matron Bishop gathered the women in the lower hall and quieted their fears.

The fire was confined to the south wing of the jail, which was burned from roof to cellar. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

As a consequence of the destruction of the Brush Electric Light Works, the city will be in comparative darkness for weeks to come, there being no plant equipped to supply street lights. The loss to the Brush Company is about \$200,000.

The hurricane played havoc along the shore. Stores and buildings and business being transacted in boats in streets bordering on the basin. The loss in this direction cannot yet be computed.

FOUR DEATHS IN ONE FAMILY.

DIPHTHERIA ATTACKS FIVE CHILDREN OF A BROOKLYN BUILDING, AND FOUR OF THEM HAVE DIED.

Until a week ago there was a happy home in Garden-st., between Bushwick and Flushing ayes, Brooklyn. The house is occupied by Frank Herbenbach, a well-known builder. The family comprised Mr. Herbenbach and his wife and five children. Within the last week four of the little ones have died, and the death of the surviving one, a baby, six months old, is expected at any moment. The children died of diphtheria, and the cause of the disease is believed to have been introduced by a visitor from the West who had been visiting at the house. The loss of votes on the Democratic side would, he thought, be compensated for by accessions from some of the repeal Republicans.

REPUBLICAN HELP NECESSARY.

There was no caucus on this compromise idea, for, as this Senator said, Republican aid is necessary. It is the present intention to formulate the amendment incorporating these ideas and offer it in the Senate on Monday or Tuesday. It is hoped that filibustering will then cease and that the vote can be taken at once. This is the programme now, and the men engineering it are sanguine of success.

FOR CLOSURE IN THE SENATE.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES PROPOSED—SENATOR JONES, OF NEVADA, HOLDS THE ATTENTION OF A CROWDED HOUSE.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Twelve Senators stood up this morning while the blind chaplain offered his short and fervent supplication for grace and guidance. The long and eloquent prayers with which Mr. Milburn used to open the sessions of the House have been dropped since his transfer to the Senate, and now they rarely go beyond a single sentence. Preliminary to the opening of the session the silver Senators had the chamber to themselves exclusively. Mr. Morgan had regained possession of his own desk, which had been for two days past usurped by Mr. Stewart. It was noticeable that Mr. Morgan was at one time in earnest conversation with Senators Kyle and Allen, who had come to consult him on some subject; at another time with Senators Dubois and Teller, and still later with Senator Peffer. During the reading of the journal the seats on both sides of the chamber were generally filled up.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) made a personal explanation in connection with criticisms upon his action against the Repeal bill.

Three notices of amendments to the rules were given as follows:

By Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.)—That it shall not be in order at any time for any Senator to read a speech, either written or printed, and that the name of a Senator who is present and refuses to vote shall be entered on the journal and counted for the purpose of making a quorum.

By Mr. Stewart (Rep., Neb.)—That no Senator who is directly or indirectly interested in any National bank or its stock shall vote on any bill or question affecting the coinage or the issue of currency.

A PROPOSAL FOR CLOSURE.

By Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.)—That when a majority of the entire membership requests, in writing, that debate shall be closed on any bill or resolution the paper shall be referred to the Committee on Rules, which committee shall report within five days an order naming a day and hour when the vote shall be taken; such report to be acted upon without amendment or debate.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) called up a resolution to amend the rules heretofore offered by him, and addressed the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it. It proposes that upon any roll-call other than one to determine the presence of a quorum any Senator present and paired may announce such pair, and that the fact shall be entered upon the journal, and the Senator so present and paired, but not voting, shall be counted for the purpose of making a quorum.

The question was discussed by Senators on both sides of the chamber, and various constitutional, legal and practical difficulties and objections were presented, to which Mr. Hill replied. There was constitutional question, he said, involved. Bills would be perfectly legal when passed by a majority vote in the presence of a quorum; and that quorum would be ascertained by counting the names of the Senators who voted, and by counting the

TO AMEND SENATE RULES.

RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED.

CLOSURE ACCORDING TO THE HOUSE PLAN PROVIDED FOR.

OTHER CHECKS PLACED ON FILIBUSTERING—SENATOR JONES SPEAKS AGAINST REPEAL.

MANY RUMORS OF COMPROMISE—A PLAN TO COME UP NEXT WEEK.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The session of the Senate to-day lasted only six hours, but was of much interest. It opened with a personal explanation from Senator Morgan in reply to newspaper criticisms on him for his supposed hostility to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He denied having intimated that he would vote against unconditional repeal, but said that he would vote against conditional repeal as proposed in the Voorhees substitute, which he characterized as "very ridiculous, very injurious and very cowardly."

Various important amendments to the rules were offered and went over till Monday. They propose to forbid the reading by Senators of speeches, either written or printed; to permit the counting of Senators present and not voting; to disqualify Senators interested in National banks or National bank stocks for voting on any bill affecting coinage or currency, and to provide for closing debate on any bill or resolution by the same arrangement as is now in operation in the House of Representatives.

MR. VOORHEES'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Silver Purchase Repeal bill was taken up, and it was ascertained, in some preliminary roll-calls, that there were seventy-two Senators present, or only thirteen less than the whole number. It was, perhaps, that fact which stimulated Mr. Voorhees to declare, at the close of the day's session, and after a remarkable speech against the bill by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, that, in the language of John Paul Jones, the friends of the bill "had only begun to fight."

The day has been full of rumors of compromises and agreements on the silver question. That Senators representing various factions had been in consultation was an easily ascertained fact, but the result of those conferences is, in many cases, purely a matter of conjecture. Still, enough is known to lead to the conclusion that mutual concessions were made, and the statements of Senators justify the hope that before next week shall have passed into history there will be a forward movement toward a settlement of the question which has been vexing the Senate and the American people, just what the compromise will be, however, is said, but the idea that meets with most favor contemplates the following provisions:

A PROBABLE FORM OF COMPROMISE.

The repeal of the Sherman act to take place four years hence, the purchase of silver bullion being in the meantime reduced to something like 2,000,000 ounces a month; an amendment to the law of 1875, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds so that such bonds shall be redeemable five years from date, and that the interest shall not exceed 3 or 3½ per cent; the retirement of all Treasury and other notes under \$10 in value when they shall come into the Treasury in the ordinary course of business, and the substitution thereof of silver certificates or coined silver, the bullion now in the Treasury and the seigniorage to be coined for this purpose.

The first intention was to have the amount of monthly purchases reduced to the present should the repeal take effect in July, 1895, but the amount of bullion to be purchased monthly was reduced and the time extended, as it was thought that this would be more acceptable to the silver men from the West. A Senator who has been prominent in the discussions said to-day that he did not think the Administration could carry out the policy of the compromise, and that he would not support it. He frankly admitted that there were repeal Senators among the Democrats who would not support the proposition, and it was also likely that it might be antagonized by the silver men of the West as not being all they wanted, but they would, he thought, be more successful with voting against it. The loss of votes on the Democratic side would, he thought, be compensated for by accessions from some of